Emperor of the Woods

In this new volume Mr. Bach-

eller returns to the scenes of his

first great success-"Eben Hol-

forests of the Adirondacks. "Uncle Sile" is a philosopher of

the woods who thinks much and says little a "one-word man,"

but a genuine humorist, with

fountains of sly laughter in him.

The heroine is a delightful

her romance breathes of the mountain air. Altogether it is the best and strongest story Mr.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

MARK GRAVES OF

Are Buried in Northern

WORK OF NEW COMMISSIONER

Many, of Graves Cannot Be Iden-

tified-Task Difficult and

Expensive.

Bacheller has yet written.

The story is laid in the

### RUSSIAN ELECTIONS RATHER CONFUSING

Machinery Very Complicated.

Qualifications of Voters Very Low.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSULIG, March 13.—The elections to the Imperial Douma and the Council of the empire—Russia's first. Parliament—bear only a Alight resemblance to elections in the United States. The machinery of election is both complicated and confusing, and the lack of political organization on the part of innumerable parties in the field serves to increase the uncertainty of the results. For the Douma or lower chamber, pine-tically the old machinery employed by the peasants in their communes and villages for the regulation of petty questions of self-government is employed, and in the cities the machinery for the election of Doumas or Town Councils is used.

The appealors of the innerial doums.

The members of the imperial douma are elected by provencial congresses composed of representatives of four classes, the peasants and workmen, the land owners, and the city population as a class. Cert.in of the larger cities, however, like St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa, elect a certain number of representatives irrespective of the provinces in which they are located. The number of such city representatives is based upon aggregate population. For instance, St. Petersburg elects six men to the douma. These are chosen by a city Congress of duly elected delegates.

Ouclification Very Low.

gress of duly elected delegates.

Qualification Very Low.

The qualification of the voters in the cities is very low, including practically all except the floating population. The registration lists do not include the artisans who work in the big factories and mills. A special provision is made for the latter as a class.

The workinen of each factory employing over fifty men choose, according to their numbers, delegates to a general assembly of their own, which in turn chooses delegates to the city congress. The city congress is presided over by the mayor and the six persons receiving the mighest number are declared elected.

The members from the provinces are also elected in the last instance by a somewhat similar general congress of delegates. The steps and methods of election, however, are very different, especially in regard to the peasant class. The pensants comprise almost 80 per cent, population of the entire empire and thirty-two of the provinces are assigned a majority of the delegates to the provincial congresses.

### SEVEN KILLED BY MEXICAN SOLDIERS

Five Members of Family of President of Province and Two Others Slain.

reached this city of the murder of five members of the family of Pedro Meza, President of La Dura, in Senora, Mex., and brother-in-law of Fr derick Hartman president of the William Hoege Company of Los Augeles, and two others, who were of Los Angeles, and two others, who were mussacred by Indians within a few niles of their home and their booles left in the roadway between Ortiz and La Dura until a sufficient number of Moxican troops could be sent to overawe the raiding outlaws and being in their victims.

The names of those killed are:
Senor Pedro Meza, presidente of La Dura, a rich mining contractor and one of the most prominent men in the district.

ora Elvira Meza, wife of the presi-

ente. Senoritas Carmen, Eloisa and Pan-hetta Meza, 18, 20 and 23 years of age, heir daughters. Mrs. Wenceslas Huff, an old friend of

odore Hoff, 24 years, rf age, her on-

Threedore Hoff, 24 years, rf age, nor only son.

Three members of the Meza family survive. They are the baby son of Pedro Meza and two young daughters.

The children liad been left at home in La Dura witen the rest of the family drove to Guayamas. Returning from Guayamas, the party stopped at Ortizand it is supposed they were foined there by Mrs. Hoff and her son. Here, It is said, they leavned of the presence of a hand of Yaquis in the Los Otates Mountains, near Otates Pass, through which they would have to travel to reach La Dura and the mining camp where F. A. Hartman owns large interests in silver and copper properties. The worst of and copper properties. The worst of the gorge was passed, and they had entered the wider valley, when from every ledge and mountain of debris came the cruck of rilles. The men charged desperately up the slopes, calling upon their heads a rain of lead. The last desperate stand of the survivors was made in the shelter of the overturned carriage, and they fought back dying, but fighting to the last. The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter-carriet.

### ELKINS RAILHOAD SENATOR, HE SAYS

United States Senate. It is most unfor-United States Senate. It is most unfor-tunate that any Senator should ac-quire such a reputation among the people of the county. It is in the highest degree important that the body of which you are a member shall enjoy the fullest public confi-dence. The gravest problems which contront is are those which relate to the regulation and restriction of cor-porate power. These problems will

control is are mose when relate to the regulation and restriction of corporate power. These problems will not be successfully solved by those whose lives have been so molded by corporate thoughts and corporate influence that they instinctively turn to corporate officers and managers for information and guidance.

"It is with profound regret that I have condemied your course, but my regret disappears and another feeling takes its place when I observe that you are not only persisting in your indefensible attitude, but are endeavoring to reach over a thousand miles of space and advise the Republican voters of lows how to select a governor. The burden is too heavy for you; you cannot lift it. The task is too great for you; you cannot accomplish it."

Laxative Bromo Quinine

BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA, March 23
"Cures a Cold in One Day"

3. W. GROVE'S signature on box, 25c

#### Emperor and the country through the "PETTICOAT RULE" IN SILAS ENGLISH POLITICS STRONG



THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has become the accepted social leader of the Tory party. The Liberal hostesses are so numerous and so influential because of their political following that the Conservatives have found it absolutely necessary to establish a social centre, a salon sufficiently powerful to offset the social sway of their political opponents.

A canwass for this leadership was made and the Marchioness was unanimously selected for the delicate and important post. There were many reasons for the selection. Lady Londonderry is a beautiful woman of the imposing type; her town house contains the most magnificent reception rooms in London, and her jewels rank among the finest in the world.

The Marquis of Londonderry was Minister of Education in the Balfour Cabinet, and is a man of wealth and importance.

#### RETURNING FROM FAR EAST, PREDICTS BIG WAR IN CHINA

Richard Barry, Well-Known Author, Says Mammoth Armies, Dominated By Viceroys, Are Now Gathering.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, March 25.—That war is bound to come in China is the opinion of Richard Barry, an author and correspondent, who has just refurned from a trip to the Orient. He was in the Russo-Japanese War, and after the termination of hostilities sevent his time in observing.

Japanese War, and after the termination of hostilities spent his time in observing conditions in the Philippines and China, returning to this country by way of St. Petersburg.

"It is surprising," said Mr. Barry, "to note the increase in the Chinese army, Men are feing drilled in all parts of the empire and a modern army is rapidly being organized. Most of the drillmasters are Japanese, who have supplanted the are Japanese, who have supplanted the German officers.

German officers.

"Everywhere there are indications that there will be war—whether it will be anti-dynastic or against the Foreign Powers which are constantly encroaching it is difficult to say. The forces are not maintained by the empire itself, but by the

official seems to have a little standing army of his own. Yuen Hsi Kai, Vicercy of five provinces, has an army of sixty thousand well drilled troops.

"Toward foreigners the attitude of the Chinese people is different from what it was. It is not that of prejudice against them as foreign devils with horns, who are likely to eat up children, but there is now an instinctive race prejudice everywhere manifest.

"Russia has not for a moment aban-

everywhere manifest, "Russia has not for a moment abandoned her schemes of empire. She has learned a lesson, and will not do anything for another year, or perhaps tent to the lass her eyes continually on China. The Germans have camped on the Shantung Penisula, where they liave built up the wenderful city of Kao Chau and run a railroad three hundred miles into the interior. They have entered upon a general occupancy unauthorized by law. There they have soldlers and

### AMERICAN PLAN KILLED TWO GIRLS WILL BE ADOPTED

Likely to Be Used As Basis for Final Agreement Between France and Germany.

RESUME CONFERENCE TO-DAY

Principal Work Said to Have Been Already Virtually Concluded.

(By Associated Press.)

ALGECIRAS, March 25.—Both the German and the French delegates to the assured the Associated Press that the outlook for an agreement was eminently hopeful, but neither would make a more definite statement.

ers, however, asserted that the principal work of the conference had been virtually concluded and that a settlement was imminent, but said there might possibly be minor hitches in connection with de tails, owing to the necessity to minutely

lay down the terms in order to avoid future controversy, thus prolonging the operation of the signing of the protocol another fortught.

The delegate of a prominent neutral power, in outlining the procedure for tomorrow's sitting of the conference, said that an agreement had practically been maintained beforehand, and that the American proposition relative to a mixed police force was destined to serve as the final arrangement, it being introduced by the Russlans in the form of an amendment to the Austrian scheme.

The ports to which it would be applied, he said, had not been fixed, but he believed they would be Tangler and Casca Blanca. Mr. White, the head of the American delegation, he said, from the first did not intend to present the American proposal to the conference, his desire being to provide a feasible exit from the decideck, but, having pointed the way out of this, Mr. White left it to the delegates to utilize or disregard the American scheme, according to the necessities of the case. The extent of the powers of the impectors, he said, was the only point likely to create friction, but he hoped this matter could be arranged.

Control of the extense by France and

irranged. Control of the customs by France and the division of the capital of the State sank also remain to be zettled, but, in the event that he other points are satisfactorily arranged, he thought an accord was inevitable.

Conditions Improving.

# AT OWN REQUEST

Remarkable Confession Made By German Music Teacher After His Arrest.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

young bank clerk, has just been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude here for one of the most extraordinary deeds in the annals of crime. Without hesitation he confessed to the police that he had murdered at their own request two sisters, Marthu and Alma Haars,

or of music to the young women, and expert alientsts say that all three had been reduced to a state of extreme melancholy from excessive study of Wagner. There is no doubt that the two girls did ask Brunke to kill them. Indeed, Martha, the clder one, gave him the money with which to buy the revolver with which

her body and Martin asked her if she was still alive, but received no answer.
"Martin then stood up and pointed out to me carefully the spot on her breast at which she wished me to fire. I took deliberate alm, according to her directions, and fired two shots, both of which hit the mark and passed entirely through her body. She must have died instantly, "I had agreed to turn the weapen on myself as seen as I had killed the two girls, but weakened at the sight of their lifeless bodies lying on the floor in front of me. Instead of shooting myself I decided to surrender to the police and make a confession."

Brunke turned over to the police letters apparently written by the two girls,

### MAILS BARRED TO MEDICAL OFFICES

Postmaster-General Issues Sweeping Orders Against New York and Brooklyn Concerns,

CONDITIONS ARE APPALLING

Many of People Have Criminal Records and Are "Dope Fiends." daughter of the woodlands, and

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Postmaster-General Cortelyou has instructed
the postmasters of New York and Brooklyn to refuse to admit to the mails the
advertisements of fifty-two dilexni 'medlent offices' in those cities, and also to
refuse to deliver mail addressed to the
fletitious and assumed names under which
parties conducting these concerns lide
their identity.

In Boston last March thirty of these
concerns were barred from the mails,
and the government crusade in Philadelphia last September resulted in closing
thirteen establishments, thus practically
closing all such concerns there. A statement given out at the Postoffice Department to-day says;

"The condition of affairs which has
developed under the department's investigations in all these cities has been appailing. It was found that in a large
number of instances those engaged in
conducting these offices have criminal
records and are 'hope flends,'

"In Boston one of the concerns excluded by the department from the mails
was supposed to have been the office at
which was performed the fatal operation
upon the young woman Susan Geary, of
the sult-case murder.

"One of the 'doctors' whem the department found identified with several of
these 'offices' in Boston was also connected with the Susan Geary case. The
number of deaths that have been caused
in these offices can never be known.

"The volume of business done, by these

SOUTHERN DEAD Over 30,000 Confederate Soldiers

these offices can never be known.

## (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, March 25.—The recent appointment of Colonel William Elliott, of Columbia, as commissioner to mark the graves of Confederate solders who died and were buried near northern prisons during the war, reveals the fact that in eighty-nine localities there are buried 30,152 Confederate prisoners of warr—viz.: Officers, 455; enlisted men, 28,490; unknown, 726, and citizens, 481. Many of these were long ago buried in trenches (as in the case of the removal of the Confederate remains from Fort the Finn's Point, N. J., National Come-SEED DISTRIBUTION COSTS GREAT SUM

Estimated Annual Cost of This Feature of Governmental Service.

Delaware and Pen Patch Island, Pa., to the Finn's Point, N. J., National Cemetery), and it is said that it will be almost impracticable to identify individual graves, notwithstanding the fact that the names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 19,300 Confederates are buried in national ceme tories.

The contrict price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.13 each, at the place of manufacture, and it is estimated that in round numbers \$70,000 will be required for the purchase of the stones alone. To this must be added \$1.25 cmb as the cost of transporting, handling and setting the stones.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—
Postmaster-General Cortelyon has furnished to Representative James A. Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, a memorandum as to the actual cost to the Postoffice Department to handle the congressional free seed distribution. The Postmaster-General says:

"As nearly as can be estimated the cost of carrying a pound of this mall matter varies from five to eight cents. I have been informed that the aggregate weight of vegetable and flower seeds distributed annually by Department of Agriculture under frank is \$30,000 pounds. The setimated number of packages is 7,300,000. Computing at the lowest estimate—five cents a pound—the cost of handling this matter is \$34,500."

It will be seen that the Postmaster-General makes the estimate as low as possible and does not make any allowance for clerk hire incidental to handling the seeds while passing through the mails nor for loss of revenue to the department from the seeds being distributed by the Department of Agriculture instead of by seed merchants.

Privately the postmaster-general says that, while it is improbable that any additional clerks or carriers are employed solely on account of this distribution, it is nevertheless self-evident that the 7.—200,000 packages clog the mails and take up the time of a large number of clerks and carriers which might be otherwise profitably employed. For instance, if the combined line of all the clerks and carriers and minute from the time is estimated at one minute from the time is estimated at one minute from the time. combined time of all the cierks and carriers handling one of these packages is estimated at one minute from the time the package is mailed until it is delivered, it would amount to the time of fifty employes working eight hours a day throughout the year, which, at an average salary of one thousand dollars, means \$60,000 worth of time. It is more likely, however, that at least five minutes of time in the aggregate is consumed, including the fellivery of the packages, which means an outlay of \$250,000 in cierk and earrier hire on this account.

What Virginian Says. The magnitude of the distribution can be appreciated from the fact that it ave-

be appreciated from the fact that it averages 24.333 packages a day for three hundred working days per annum. The entire mail of the great Treasury Department does not equal this figure as near as estimates can be had; it is more than goes out from the State, War and Navy Departments combined, and many times as much as is sent out by the Department of Justice.

It is possible that the pension office may send out as much mail, but this is doubtful, as 7.320,000 pieces will give an average of seven letters a year to every pensioner on the roll. At the regular mailing rate of one cent for two ounces or less, and estimating that each of the 7.500,000 packages weighs precisely two ounces, they would, if sent out by seedsmen, give the Postoffice Department a revenue of \$73,000 per annum. But each of these packages leontains five packets and the seedsmen say that if they were selling them they would be mostly sold in packets which would require one cent postage or a total of \$350,000. A prominent seedsman calls attention to the fact that even if mailed in packages of five packets as the Department of Agriculture sends them out, the seedsmen would have to pay full lotten postage or thirty-two cents a pound as the outside packages are sealed. Under such conditions the postage would amount to \$220,800, as there are \$20,000 pounds distributed.

A Virginia postmaster writes: "Each year a great mass of packages come under frank and about haif of them are addressed to persons who are dead or moved away—some of them tag to fifteen years—yet the seed continues to come. Not ten in a thousand persons care a fig for them and take them reluctantly, One man said he would give them to his fowls."

### MAGOON MAY LEAVE.

Said That Panama Governor May

Give Up Job,
PANAMA, Vla Galveston, Tex., March
25.—The rumor is provalent here that
Gavernor Magoon will not return and
that Thomas M. Cooke, customs collector,
will be made Governor, and that the
time of minister will be combined with
that of consul general. Arnold Shankin,
now consul general. Arnold Shankin,
now consul general. Is popular, and such
an arrangement would suit Pahama people very well.

Woman's happle ness can be complete without children; it Nightmare and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and

that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for

the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands Mother's

of women through
the trying crisis without suffering.

Bend for free book containing information
of priceless value to all expectant mothers.
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

### RAPID GROWTH IN TRADE OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA

By Far Larger Portion of Increase Has Been on Export Side --- Official Statistics in

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON. D. C., March 25.—
North America stands second among the various grand divisions of the world in the importance of its trade relations with the United States, and Canada occupies first place in the list of countries included in that grand division. The trade of the United States with Canada in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$202,999,213 auguinst \$89,429,096 in 1895, 574,941,319 in 1855 and \$62,414,834 in 1875. Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics show that in the twenty years from 1875 to 1895 our trade with Canada increased twenty-seven million dollars, while in the single decade, from 1895 to 1905, it increased one hundred and fourteen million dollars. By far the larger portion of this growth has been on the export side. While imports from Canada Increased from \$27,867,615 in 1875 to \$62,469,632 in 1905, or a little more than doubled, exports to Canada advanced from \$34,547,219 in 1875 to \$140,-229,581 in 1905, or considerably more than quadrupled.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics

vanced from \$34,547,219 in 1875 to \$140,522,581 in 1905, or considerably more than
quadrupled.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics
group the provinces of Canada, under
three geographical divisions—Quebec,
Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest
Territories; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
and Prince Edward Island and British
Columbia. Of the total area of Canada,
aggregating 3,618,818 square miles, 3,255,464 åre in the provinces of Quebec,
etc.; 51,623 square miles in Nova Scotia,
etc., and the remaining 310,191 square
miles in British Columbia. The total
population of the Dominion is given at
5,371,315 for 1901, of which 4,298,705
should be credited to Quebec, Ontario,
etc.; \$33,953 to Nova Scotia, etc., and
178,657 to British Columbia.

Trade between the United States and
Quebec, Ontario, etc., aggregated in the
fiscal year 1905 one hundred and seventy7 two million dollars, forty-six millions beinf imports and one hundred and twenty-six millions exports. The principal
articles imported from that section of
Canada are lumber, raw silk, nickel ore,
hides and skins, furs and fur skins, fish
and wheat, the imports under each of
these heads exceeding \$1,000,000 per annum.

Our exports to Quebec, Ontario, Mani-

num.
Our exports to Quebec, Ontario, Mani-toba, etc., include almost all classes of manufactured articles, and, in addition, large quantities of coal, food-stuffs and lumber. Our trade with Nova Scotia,

increased from \$20,830 in 1901 to \$312,263 in 1905; and wood and manufactures thereof from \$359,265 in 1901 to \$619,889 in 1905.

With British Columbia our trado amounts to about fourteen million dollars per annum. On the import side there are some very large decreases in 1905 as compared with 1901, notably bituminous coal, which was only \$1,909,762 in 1905, as against \$3,480,912 in 1901; copper ore, \$1,070,214, compared with \$2,702,862 in 1908, and fead ore, \$351,781, against \$1,764,666 in 1901. Copper plas, however, increased from \$11,310 in 1901 to \$2,89,907 in 1905; timber and lumber from \$91,244 to \$746,316, and coke from \$11,511 in 1901 to \$23,920 in 1905. No substantial change has occurred in the volume of our total exports to British Columbia during the past flve years.

1900, was still further increased to 33 1-3 per cent. Despite these advantages in favor of goods entering Canada from the United Kingdom, exports to Canada from that country grew from \$23,743.712 in 1897 to \$59,060.556 in 1994, an increase of thirty millions; while exports to Canada from the United States grew from \$61,928,821 in 1897 to \$110,529,581 in 1906, an increase of seventy-six millions.

The following table, taken from the official publications of the Canadian government, shows the percentage of imports into Canada drawn from the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, in each year from 1887 to 1905:

Dame and a c		Our exports to Quebec, Ontario, Main-	2
	Years.		
			ã,
	1888	Brunswick, etc., aggregated in the last	817
	1880	fiscal year fifteen million dollars, almost	813
46.0	1890	equally divided between imports and ex-	ч
46.7	1891	ports. We import from these north-	a l
41.9	1892	eastern provinces large quantities of	4
45.1	1893	lobsters, cod, haddock, herring, mack-	3
46.5	1894		
49.8	1895		
			918
53.5	1897		ă P
The Party of the P			
60.6	1905	1901 to \$255,102 in 1905; molasses and syrup	
	ports f. United States. 1 42.6 42.6 46.1 45.0 46.7 46.7 44.9 45.4 46.5 49.8 59.8 59.8 59.2 59.2 59.2 59.2 59.2 59.2 59.2 58.4 67.3 58.7	Years.         United States.         1           1887         42.6         1888.         1889.           1889         45.0         1889.         45.0           1890         49.0         1891.         46.7           1892         41.0         1803.         46.4           1893         46.4         5           1894         46.5         1895.         49.8           1896         59.8         1897.         53.5           1898         59.2         1809.         59.2           1900         59.2         1900         59.2           1901         69.3         1902         58.4           1903         57.3         1904         58.7	toba, etc., include almost all classes of manufactured articles, and, in addition, large quantities of coal, food-stuffs and lumber.         Percentage ports from the parts of the p

#### BRIEF ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

CLEVELAND.—Because Jarno Zalik) employed in the Standard Oil cooperage, said he agreed with the critics of John D. Rockefeller and expressed some uncomplimentary opinions of his own, three or four other Standard Oil workmen set upon him with barrel staves. Zalik is in St. Alexis Hospital.

PARIS.—It has just been found that there are in Paris 35,000 restaurants of all shades, while the barers number only 17,000 and the butchers 14,000. More than half a million people are employed by the restaurants, while the bread-making trade numbers only 160,000 workness.

cian. Dobson prescribed for Roberts from November 10 to November 17, and presented a bill for 378. Roberts said the job was worth only \$10, and refused to pay

NEW YORK.—Ferruccio A. Vivanti, one of the largest importers of Japaneses slik in the United States, fell dead yesterday afternoon on alighting from an elevated raliroad train at the Forty-second Street Station of the Sixth Avenue line.

CLEVELAND.—For protection against the wintry blasts Charles Keibe has been wearing dollar bills around his body for several days. String togother, the bills were wrapped beneath his shirt. Keibe was in Police Court, charged with lintoxication. He was without an overcoat, "How do you keep warm in such weather as this with those light clothes," asked Judge Fieldder, ""!I show you," remarked Keibe, He took off his coat and vest and showed the covering of dollar bills.

NEW YORK.—Charging that other hospitals often transfer to Believuo patients about to die, Coroner Acritelli insa taken the first steps in an investigation, the purpose of which he candidly says is to convict of homicide any surgeon or other hospital official whose transfer of a moribulate proposed in the control of the convict of the convict of homicide any surgeon or other house transfer of a moribulate of the convict of

NEW YORK.—For the first time in fit-teen years the Montauk Club, of Brook-lyn, will not celebrate the birthday of Senator Depow this year by a dinner, Senator Depow decreed this in a letter to Timothy L. Woodruff, president of the club. He gave il health as his excuses for not attending such a dinner,

NEW YORK.—Overeating is doing more to bring about the extinction of the Sloux and Yaukton Indians than race suicate, frewater and all the diseases which haunt the wiswam of the red man. The great ribe of Sloux Indians is disappearing. The members, it is declared, are literally eating themselves to death on account of the plenty about them.

COUDERSPORT.—In imitation of the recent hanging of Charles Brewster, two schoolboys of West Branch hanged Eddie Bentley, their schoolmate, to the bell rope of a school-house in West Branch while "phyling sherift." He was unconscious when cut down by his teacher. A physician said he barely escaped with his life,

NEW YORK.—Max Rogers, of the Rogers Brothers, has been in New York for the last week, suffering from nervous trouble. He left the company at the close of last week while they were playing in Central New York cities. An understudy has been taking his place. He expects to return to the company early next month in time for the Washington engagement.

PHILADELPHIA.—Joseph Kline, of No. 1625 Girard avenue, passed the one hundred and sixth anniversary of his birth smoking his pipe and watching the storm from a window of his home.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—While Nicholas Iyanhouser was burghirizing the home of I., O. Winstend, in his bare feet, he stepped upon a wire brush, which lay with the bristles upward. The wires plerced his feet and caused him to yell. This awakened Winstead and the thier was enpuired. Iyanhouser get five years in prison.

BERLIN, March 25.-Carl Brunke,

22 and 21 years old, respectively.

The self-confessed slayer had for some time been acting in the capacity of teach-

the clder one, gave him the money with which to buy the revolver with which the double murder was done.

When Brunke was arrested, he said he was ready to confess, and with the utmost calmness said:

"When I came back the two girls were valting me in my room, but our courage then began to fall us. Martha gave me 515 to buy three bottles of champagne, and after bracing up our courage with the wine, we discussed all the details of our approaching deaths.

"First, I fired a test shot, and we all agreed that the revolver would surely do its work unfallingly.

Both girls had put on white waists and black skirts, so as to make a presentable appearance after death.

"By agreement I shot the younger sister first. The instant I fired sho felt to the floor dead. We bent down over her body and Martha asked her if she was still alive, but received no answer.

a contession."

Brunke turned over to the police letters apparently written by the two girls, in which they said that it was at their own request that he slew them.

The aliculsts who examined the prisoner decided that, although he was suffering from a form of insanity, it was not sufficiently marked to render him liminume to punishment. The cight-year sentence was imposed under a section of the criminal code, which provides a minimum of three years' penal servitude for crime of such nature.

The courts cannot recall any case of this kind.

Miss Luola Alyce Montague, who has been visiting the Misses Hockaday, of South Funch street, has returned to her home. 'Oak Spring.' in King William county, Va.

Headaches and Neuraigia from Colds.

handling and setting the stones.

handling and setting the stones.

List of Prisons.

According to the records of the War Department, the following is a complete list of the United States prisons used to confine Confederate prisoners of war: Alton, III., Camp Butler, Pa., Camp Morton, Ind., Elmira, N. Y., Fort Delaware, Del., Fort McHenry, Md., Johnson's Island, Ohlo, Louisville, Ky., Fort LaFayette, New York harbor, Hart Island, New York harbor, Newport News Va., New Orleans, La., old Capital Prison, Washington D. G., Point Leokout, Md., Rock Island, III., St. Louis, Mc., Ship Island Miss., and Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Mass.

It will be noted that with the exception of the prisons in Louisville, Newport News, New Orleans and Fort McHenry, all of them were located north of Mason and Dixon's line, the place where most torture was suffered by Confederate troops, possibly being Camp Chase.

At the Elmira prison there were 2,802 deaths, and of this number all have been heretofore marked with the exception of about 52. At Fort Delaware there were 2,802 deaths, and of this number all have been heretofore marked with the exception of 317. At the prison at Frederick, Md., 256 Confederates who died at Point Lookout, Md., and of this number all but three have been marked. There were 3,446 Confederates who died at Point Lookout, Md., and of this number all but 392 have been marked.

In the 89 localities originally mentioned

Unknown Dead. Unknown Dead.

In the 89 localities originally mentioned there appear to have been 726 unknown Confederates buried, but there must be added a total of 26.774, who died as prisoners of war in the hands of Federal authorities in other places. Of this number the graves of 19,920 have been heretofore marked, leaving at this time, necording to the figures at the War Department, about 7,000 yet to be marked. There are known to be in existing national cemeteries 9,220 Confederate dead, so that more than two-thirds of the Confederate prison dead are buried in places other than national cemeteries, and presumally, not under government control or reedwing the care of the government at this time.

While it appears that about 30,000 Confederate soldlers died in Northern prisons, the statement is made by the War Department that the number of Federal soldlers dying in Confederate prisoners, there were held in the South 125,510 Union soldlers.

## JAPANESE PART WITH CHILDREN

Misery Slightly Relieved By American Aid, But Thousands Are Still Starving.

(By Associated Press.)
TOKIO, March 25.—The misery and suffering in the famine region has been slightly relieved by the prompt and liberal aid from foreign squrces and by the abatement of whiter. The local authorities are trying to provide work for the abie-bodied, but the extent of the work is inadequate and thousands are on the vorgo of spirvation. Many parents are parting with their children, sending them to the already crowded Okayanna Orphan, age.

# NEW YORK,—Mrs. Cecile Ringe, a handsome young woman, was arrested while nursing aged women in the Blackwell's Island almshouse by detectives on a claring of having forged the name or Albert J. Denninger, a bicycle dealer of Rochester, N. Y., to checks aggregating \$500.

WINSTED, CONN.—Justice Rogers, of Barkhamsted decided that Dr. J. Dobson, of Liverton, who saved the life of Cephas, Roberts, who swallowed laudantus, with suicidal intent, is only entitled to \$1 in ac-dition to \$10 which Roberts paid tho physi-

WATERLOO, IOWA.—Adolph Zell, a sexton at Reinback, committed suicide by hanging himself in a cemetery twenty-four hours after pits marriage to Mrs. Henry Myers, No cause is known. Zell went to the cemetery to dig a grave, where he was found by his father. The grave was half completed and Zell's life-less body was langing from a rafter in the tool-house. Mrs. Myers' first husband committed suicide without apparent cause three years ago.

prison.

MJNNEAPOLIS.—In the Wortherstown Hospital Is a patient who punctured a lung by coughing too violently. Air escaped into the chest cavity and forced the heart out of place against the left side. The treatment is being successful, the lungth healting and the heart is getting back into its normal state.

Dewey Passes Gibraltar.

(By. Associated Press.)

Gi BALIAR. March 2.—The floating dry-lock Dewey passed Gibraltar at 19:86 octors this morning. All well on board.

Tithe of Sioux Indians is disappearing. The members, it is declared, are literally eating themselves to death on account of the plenty about them.

NEW YORK.—John D. Rockefeller, Ir. depleted the report that his father had octors the plant of the stamp and the heart is getFORT WORTH. FEXAS.—For! Worth has been flooded with counterfeit \$10 bills. The bills are of the Buffaio type and the plenty about them.

NEW YORK.—John D. Rockefeller, Ir. deplete the stamp and the heart is getform worth. FEXAS.—For! Worth this been flooded with counterfeit \$10 bills. The bills are of the Buffaio type and the plenty about them.

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